

being offered to pay 50 cents a ton over the current market price and all freight charges. Another bid from L. Shanbrom made a similar offer but stipulated that the Government was to pay freight charges.

It was intended, Mr. Kline said, to award the bid to Greenberg when a telegram was received at the supply and sales division in Washington from Representative Gallivan asking that the award be withheld and his "friend" be given another opportunity. A letter had followed from Representative Gallivan saying that Shanbrom had not been treated fairly.

After an investigation of the facts Mr. Kline said Representative Gallivan was informed that the bidding was fair and the award would be made as originally planned.

Threat by Gallivan.

The receipt of this letter brought a sharp telegram from Representative Gallivan. Mr. Kline said in which he said that as a Congressman he deserved better treatment. He threatened to take the matter up on the floor of Congress and have his objections scattered broadcast through the House newspapers.

Mr. Kline told the Walsh committee that he had no doubt that the letter and telegram from Representative Gallivan had some influence in changing the attitude of the Shipping Board officials, though he was not prepared to say that this was the sole cause for the rejection of the Greenberg bid.

The first witness called yesterday was Miss J. M. Archer, treasurer of Bird, Archer & Co., dealers in chemicals. She said she had been employed in this capacity for eighteen years. In 1918, she said, her firm did a great deal of business with the Shipping Board. She testified that various sums of money were paid to Albert K. Waycott, one of their salesmen, which he in turn turned over to engineers and captains and other employees of the Shipping Board as gratuities. This item later was charged upon the company's books for "advertising." The amounts ranged from \$5 to \$60.

Mr. Waycott was the next witness. He said that in 1918 he held the title of vice-president and general manager of Bird, Archer & Co.

"When you secured orders from engineers and others, what did you do?" asked Chairman Walsh.

Made Little Presents.

"Well, sometimes I would do a little entertaining and sometimes give some luncheons or little presents," he answered. Asked if there was a fixed standard for the payment of gratuities, Waycott said that it had been customary to pay \$5 on a ten gallon keg of chemicals and \$10 on a twenty gallon keg.

Mr. Waycott said the custom of giving gratuities had existed for generations and the employees on privately owned ships received them. For the year 1918, he said, his firm paid out \$8,000 for presents. His firm ceased to do business with the Shipping Board when the Walsh committee began its investigation. He insisted that the Shipping Board was given wholesale prices at all times and that it suffered no monetary loss in the payment of these gratuities.

"Don't you believe that the principle is all wrong?" asked Chairman Walsh.

"Yes," replied Waycott, "but it is simply a case of 'when in Rome do as the Romans do.'"

Capt. James MacGregor, at one time an agent for the Shipping Board at Savannah, Ga.; Charleston, S. C., and Wilmington, Del., said his principal criticism of the handling of shipping under the Shipping Board's direction lay in the fact that tonnage on Shipping Board vessels was handled inefficiently, causing congestion at various ports. Repairs were constantly being made to Shipping Board vessels, he said, preventing their arrival at their berths in time for loading.

Engineers Incompetent.

Capt. MacGregor said that in his opinion the Shipping Board vessels required more repairs than vessels owned by private concerns. There were many incompetent engineers, he said, who did not remain on any one ship long enough to become familiar with the machinery.

"Still," asked Chairman Walsh, "if the board had waited until it engaged competent men we never would have been able to operate the fleet. Isn't that true?"

"It is," said the witness.

Capt. MacGregor said that prices made to the Shipping Board for supplies, repairs and towing were much higher than those given to companies who owned their ships. In many ports, he said, there was no competition between tugboat companies, and the Shipping Board was forced to pay exorbitant rates.

A quantity of rosin, according to Capt. MacGregor, was billed for Havana, but was carried on a long excursion to South American ports, back to New York and Baltimore, and finally was disposed of in Jacksonville, Fla. The consignee in Havana made claim against the Shipping Board, which was paid. This one incident cost the Government \$5,000.

Shipper Was Dismissed.

The captain of the vessel carrying the rosin was dismissed, Capt. MacGregor said, not because of his failure to carry out instructions on the rosin shipment but because he had approved a \$6,000 overcharge on a repair bill at Buenos Aires.

While most of the instances cited by Capt. MacGregor and the other witnesses involved petty graft and minor wrongs, they are regarded as a very serious indictment against the business methods used by the Shipping Board even after the armistice had been signed and the emergency had passed. After sifting out the mass of charges which have come in from one source and another, the Walsh committee intends to make recommendations looking toward the establishment of a merchant marine in which abuses and losses will be eliminated as completely as is humanly possible.

So far the charges made in the report submitted by A. M. Fieser and John P. Richardson, the investigators employed by the Walsh committee, have been borne out in the testimony.

The hearing will be resumed at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

REVOLT FAILS IN PERU; LEADERS ARE SEIZED

Three Colonels Are Held; Two Justices Released.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 13. Efforts to overthrow the Government of President Leguia of Peru by armed force have failed, according to information received here by the State Department. The revolt has about it the elements of a comic opera incident to similar affairs, with just a dash of tragedy.

The revolt was led by adherents of ex-President Pardo and members of the faction opposed to the present Administration in Peru. Justices Mota and Justices Fernando Palacios of the Supreme Court, Senators Grau and Portela, Representatives Boyan Palacios and Garcia Lastra, Col. Cesar Pardo, Col. Hamon and Col. Diaz are among those arrested. Justices Mota and Palacios were interrogated and released, but the others have been detained, and additional warrants have been issued.

A revolt occurred in the newly established province of Madre de Dios, with some slight casualties. It is understood that the insurgents contemplated simultaneous outbreaks in several provinces at the last moment. The new province, located on the Brazilian border, apparently could not be reached in time by the conspirators.

LLOYD GEORGE MAY ATTEND SITTINGS

Continued from First Page.

by him recently in common with the Earl of Shelburne and Viscount Grey in favor of the immediate admission of Germany to the league was an entirely personal expression, and that the British delegation was not committed on the question. Mr. Barnes could not say whether any member of the British delegation would bring the matter up before the assembly.

It is learned from British sources that there is a strong probability of Premier Lloyd George coming to Geneva during the sittings. It is expected here that if the British Prime Minister comes either President Millerand of France or Premier Leygues will be here at the same time.

Germany will not make a formal application for admission to the League of Nations, but would not ignore an invitation to become a member should it be extended by the organization, said Dr. Hermann Mueller, vice-president of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the German Reichstag, in a statement to the Journal de Geneve yesterday.

The British delegation to the assembly of the League of Nations, 100 strong, arrived here this morning, completing the representation of most of the principal members of the league. The actual proceedings will begin to-morrow with a meeting of the Council of the League to complete the organization of a financial and economic commission, which will arrange another international financial conference. The council will give also further consideration to Polish-Lithuanian affairs.

The meeting of the assembly will be public unless it is decided to be advisable first to discuss some particular question privately. In that case, a report of the decision reached will be read in public.

SAILOR DROWNS IN ROUGH SEA.

William Walker of Brooklyn, a boatswain in the United States Navy, was drowned yesterday near Romer Shoals lighthouse, where he was doing duty as a signalman for the Naval Communication Service. A boat of which he was the occupant capsized in a rough sea while he was being transferred from a sub chaser to the station.

THROWN FROM HORSE IN PARK

John F. Collins, aged 50, of Bayville, Queens, suffered a fracture of the nose and lacerations of the face yesterday when thrown from his horse in Central Park. The animal became frightened at an automobile. Mr. Collins was removed to Flower Hospital.

JOHNSON ROBBED OF HIS POETIC LAURELS

Blank Verse Slam at Wilson Work of Chicagoan.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. CHICAGO, Nov. 13.—I never claimed this to be a wonderful poem, but it was not written by Senator Hiram Johnson, and the correction should be made," said Harvey Conover of Chicago.

Mr. Conover had reference to a poem which Senator Johnson handed to a newspaper man recently, while passing through Altoona, Pa., on his way to Washington. The poem was published in THE NEW YORK HERALD and Senator Johnson was hailed as the poet.

Mr. Conover explained to-day that he wrote the poem in September and had it copyrighted September 25, 1920, the copyright number being 600,193. The poem follows:

For Wilson's sake—vote for Cox because—
Wilson kept us out of war,
He kept us out of shoes,
He kept us out of clothing,
He kept us out of boots,
He kept us out of sugar,
He kept us out of beer,
He kept us out of butter,
He kept us out of oil,
He kept us out of food,
He kept us out of everything,
He kept us out of life.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL MARKET.
Oil City, Nov. 13.—Credit balances, \$6.10. Runs, 121,282 barrels; average, 54.217. Shipments, 118,872 barrels; average, 54.274.



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Sumptuously fashioned from the richest and rarest of pelts gathered from far and near North, the far East and South, assuring the absolute certainty of the fullest and most beautiful of fur skins.

When you consider with this the world wide attractiveness for which the creations of this establishment are so famed and the conceded perfection of the tailor treatment in the evolving of fur garments, nothing in the history of furs could approach the values and splendor of this presentation.

Price Reductions

Monday and Balance of Week

	Reduced from
CHINCHILLA WRAP	\$12,500 \$19,500
CHINCHILLA SCARF	2,500 5,000
HUDSON BAY SABLE WRAP	9,000 12,000
HUDSON BAY SABLE and BROADTAIL WRAP	7,000 10,500
BROADTAIL WRAP with SABLE COLLAR	4,000 6,000
BROADTAIL WRAP	2,650 4,000
MINK COAT	5,250 7,850
MINK COAT	3,000 4,500
MINK COAT	1,600 2,450
ERMINE WRAP	1,800 2,700
KOLINSKY WRAP	3,000 4,500
KOLINSKY WRAP	2,500 3,750
KOLINSKY WRAP	2,500 4,200
KOLINSKY and CARACUL WRAP	2,500 3,750
ALASKA SEAL WRAP	1,500 2,250

BLUE SIBERIAN SQUIRREL WRAPS from	\$450
HUDSON SEAL WRAPS	375
MOLESKIN WRAPS	500

Beavers, Nutrias, Caracul and Civets both in same fut, or combined with other furs at the same substantial reductions.

SCARFS and CAPES

Russian and Hudson Bay Sables, Fisher, Mink, Marten, Silver Fox, Blue Fox

33 1/3% Off All Furs During This Sale

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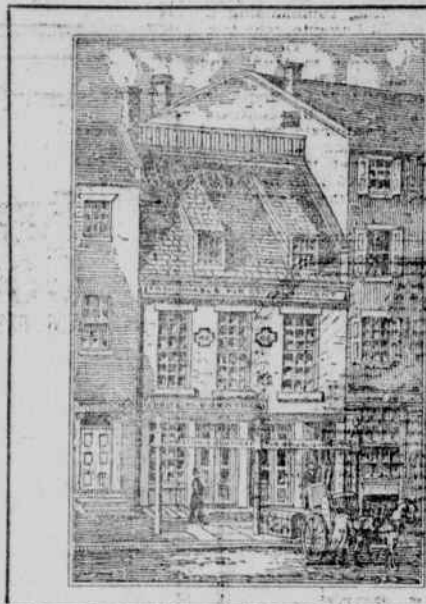
Red Cross Roll Call is on



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Furriers Exclusively



IN 1820 Christian G. Gunther founded a fashionable fur establishment at 46 Maiden Lane. As the business prospered and the trend of trade moved northward in 1866 the business was transferred to 502 and 504 Broadway, and later, in 1876, to 184 Fifth Avenue. Still following the remarkable growth of Manhattan, the store again, in 1909, was moved to its present address. The policy of the Gunther store has been to offer only reliable furs in the latest and most approved styles at moderate prices.

1820-1920

Centenary Sale of Gunther Furs

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We feel justly proud of our one hundred years of progress, and as an appreciation of the confidence of our patrons, which has helped this progress, we have arranged, at the height of the season, a Centenary Sale.

During the continuance of this Sale every article in our store will be offered at a very substantial reduction.

The value of this reduction will be appreciated when it is understood that owing to advantageous purchases of raw skins our stock at present is moderately priced.

This sale affords a splendid opportunity to make early Christmas Gift selections. Purchases will be placed, free of charge, on storage subject to holiday delivery.



Women's—Coats, Coatees, Wraps, Scarfs, Neckpieces and Muffs in all the Fashionable Furs.
Men's—Fur and Fur Lined Coats, Chauffeurs' Coats, Caps, Gloves and Robes.

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